

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The level of Gross National Product on which the new fiscal year's revenues of the federal government are based—\$31.25 billion—seems fairly conservative in the light of recent quarterly estimates and some expectation of some further increase in prices," says The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its March-April Commercial Letter.

Commenting on the 1957 federal budget, the letter states that with a Gross National Product of \$31.25 billion, revenues of the federal treasury would total \$6.22 billion and of 1956-57 the total.

Expenditures, on the other hand, says the letter, could total \$4.92 billion and create a surplus of \$1.30 billion. "Changes in both taxation policy and expenditures, however, are expected to reduce revenues to \$5.175 billion and to increase expenditures to \$5.018 billion, giving a net surplus of \$165 million, or 3 per cent of anticipated revenues."

The Commercial Letter, after analyzing the tax and expenditure outlook, concludes: "On the whole, the increase in anticipated revenues, neither inflation nor deflation. The finance minister stated the government's belief that the future inflationary pressures which have built up over the past year are still present. Although he added that there is no sign that the pressures may be beginning to moderate. This being the case, larger-scale tax concessions were not to be expected, although some small relaxation in taxation, or slight increase in expenditures, could reasonably be looked for. Actually, the budget provided for each."

However, the point of greatest strain in the economy at the present time, and the source of the most of the inflationary pressure, is the current competition for capital goods and construction materials. Supplies of consumer goods, upon which the increased payments are most likely to be spent, are plentiful, and indeed competition to sell in this sector of the economy may be expected to increase with new productive capacity mounts.

At the same time, it is probable that the tax concessions relating to annuity payments will have the effect of stimulating savings, and thus some funds to attend and through insurance and other institutions, to would-be borrowers in the capital field.

The conjunction with the surplus and the "nonbudgetary" payments, should stimulate towards keeping the economy on an even keel."

From Bernia.

Mr. Harsco Martin made and gave 13 plates of children's, clips, of which six pairs were sent to East Coast Original Children in Calgary, and seven to Korea.

Roll call was, "What Estate comes to me."

The Real Winner

Canadians with tax problems of their own might nevertheless take time off to commiserate with American Charles Van Doren.

Mr. Van Doren, of course, is the erudite young lawyer whose amazingly extensive knowledge on a variety of subjects recently won him a mammoth \$129,000 on a quiz show. Since he won in a few weeks what most teachers must make a lifetime to earn.

There may be some who will think my sympathy misplaced. The whole point about Mr. Van Doren's winnings, however, is that he will never get more than a fraction of them. The lion's share—something close to \$100,000 in this case—was scooped up by Uncle Sam.

Used as we have become to the voracious appetite of governments everywhere for the proceeds of the "lottery," a "take" of this would seem to establish some kind of a record this side of the iron curtain.

In the case of Uncle Sam it may be argued that Mr. Van Doren is a bachelor and, therefore, rightly gets the boot.

But that is my, will procure to the view that the nature of the offer handily justifies the severity of the punishment meted out. But in the case of Mr. Van Doren's situation, the matter is different.

Mr. Van Doren's point of course, may well be that the tax he will have to pay on his \$129,000 will be about \$20,000 by getting married, perhaps there are some American spinsters who would like to marry him.

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Mineral Supplements For Cattle in Feedlot

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter

Paul Wirtz, Animal Nutritionist

The importance of mineral supplements in livestock ration is generally accepted but some confusion will exist in the minds of some stockmen regarding the minerals required. Generally speaking, calcium, phosphorus, and sodium salts (sodium chloride) are the only minerals that the feeder of fattening livestock need consider. Even when it is usually only young stock that need additional calcium and phosphorus if the ration is based on other products.

Evidence obtained at the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge indicates that a ration of good quality alfalfa hay and grain supplemented with calcium and phosphorus needs of fattening cattle of all ages. If no legume hay is available or especially if the grain is of low quality, the amount of calcium and phosphorus needed will be increased.

It is important to remember that these feeds are low in both calcium and phosphorus. This is always the position in the feedlot. It is in the feedlot that the animal is fattened. It has been on a mineral deficient ration previously. Hence it is a good practice to add a mineral supplement to the ration.

During at least the first month they are on feed or until they are on full feed, the mixture composed of one-third bone meal and one-third alfalfa hay is satisfactory if the ration is being fed as an alfalfa hay or straw. It is advisable to add about 25 pounds ground limestone to each 100 pounds of the mixture.

Commercial mineral supplements may be used with equal satisfaction provided that they supply the minerals required. There is no need to pay high prices for complex mixtures that contain many ingredients not required.

As a general practice, the mineral mixture available in the stock in a mixture through their milk is mixed with the other feeds, unless a mechanical mixer is available for mixing. Animals usually will accept the mixture as long as the minerals are available at all times.

Mr. Wirtz, the animal nutritionist, will continue to study the use of mineral mixtures similar to the one mentioned above each month.

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The Continued Swing Towards Special Crops

The March 11 "Swelling of the World's Grain"

W. E. Ballinger, Director, Canadian Council of Economic Advisors

The March 11 "Swelling of the World's Grain" published by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, contained two surprises. The first was the finding that in the direction of special crops, and those which have been less, or more, the grain is being increased.

It is interesting to note that of the last year and most of this year of the marketing variable which will be slightly for over-the-grain marketing.

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PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Leonard Blount of Vicer, Alberta is bold on the Israeli side

Mr. J. M. Fustine, District Agent for North Edmonton. Here's what this member of the Farm and Home Improvement Program in Sturgeon River, Alberta, has to say:

"I wouldn't do without grain any more I go back to the old method of haying. This new way of putting up one first hay crop has eliminated the danger of spoilage. It has saved me a good feed supply and has saved me a lot of unnecessary work during winter months."

"The cattle and other livestock. The breeding cow has the edge from one end of the silo and the fattening stock at the other. It's a better, more profitable, and has my cows come through the winter in much good condition."

These three reasons are more than enough to justify anyone interested in increasing his net return on the farm to consider haying a ranch silo, remarks Mr. Fustine.

Are Tariffs Necessary?

Canada's farm machinery industry is able to compete against United States exporters without profit. This is the conclusion reached as a result of a study made by a Tariff Commission of the Canadian Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Of the machinery manufacturers are not in need of tariff, many people would like to know why other countries are protecting their markets.

Advertisement in "The Delia Times"

ACTOR'S ACTOR

Actor Jack Carter, regarded as one of Canada's top half-donors actor, recently won three different awards for his ability.

In the latest of these, fellow actors elected him as the best performer in television. He turns up frequently in local CBC television and is a prominent in Toronto theatre.

Best known of these was the appearance in "Said Days", Quebec, where he played three hilarious roles.

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Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Name the largest city in Alberta.

2. In 1956 the value of foreign goods sold in Canada exceeded the value of Canadian goods by what amount?

3. The explorer John Cabot, who claimed Canada for England, died of what nationality?

4. Average wage in manufacturing in Canada in 1955 was \$4.00 per week. What is the current figure?

5. Canada's population increased by 10 per cent in 1955. How many more people were there in 1955 than in 1945?

6. Current rate of interest is less than 5 per cent a year. What is the current rate?

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18. The explorer John Cabot, who claimed Canada for England, died of what nationality?

FERTILIZER TIPS FROM "EARNIE"

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'TEEN AGE SAFE DRIVING ROAD

The Drumheller J.C. and Safety Council are sponsoring a Safe Driving Road, June 5, at the Ball Park in Drumheller.

Contestants will win for \$50.00 in prizes, donated by Canadian Utilities; and also prizes to attend and through insurance and other institutions, to would-be borrowers in the capital field.

The conjunction with the surplus and the "nonbudgetary" payments, should stimulate towards keeping the economy on an even keel."

DElia W.M.S.

The April meeting of the Delia W.M.S. was held on Thursday, 18th inst., at the home of Mrs. R. Oakes, with nine members and one visitor in attendance.

The meeting opened with the singing of hymns No. 112—"Lord, the Lord is King," followed by prayer by Mrs. H. Oakes.

Mrs. Oakes read the devotional reading from the Bible, and an article on "Meditation of the West," followed by a song. Then Hymn No. 96, "Wise as the Serpent and Harmless as the Dove," was sung.

Cut Alfalfa Early

The importance of taking the first cutting of alfalfa early is emphasized by a visit at the Department of Agriculture, Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Sask., to determine the relationship between stage of growth and the protein content.

Alfalfa cut at the 10 per cent of moisture produced 810 pounds of protein per acre at first cutting and 420 pounds per acre at second cutting, a total of 1,230 pounds of protein per acre.

Alfalfa cut at full bloom produced 1,230 pounds of protein per acre, a total of 1,230 pounds of protein per acre.

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Bang's Program Starts Soon

The new federal-provincial program for combating Bang's disease, which is estimated to cost Canadian cattlemen \$9,000,000 in livestock losses annually, will begin this summer.

Dr. E. E. Carlson, federal veterinarian in charge of the program, said that the program, which recently returned from the annual federal-veterinarian conference in Ottawa, had more details to be worked out before an exact date can be set for the program commencement.

Under the program, certain areas of the province will be tested for the disease by federal and provincial government veterinarians. Compensation payment for reactors will be made by the federal government.

Under the Animal Contamination Disease Act, maximum compensation for grade animals is \$100, only one animal is \$100, only one animal is \$100.

Wm. Gibson, Delia. T. O. Martin, Byemore.

Treatment for alcoholics

Payment last week of the first instalment of a \$500,000 government grant to the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba is expected to enable the foundation to begin negotiations for the establishment of a treatment centre for alcoholics.

The foundation was set up following the last session of the Legislature for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics and for the purpose of conducting public education programs and research into alcoholism.

Health minister R. W. Best said most of the \$500,000 grant has been earmarked for building a treatment centre which will be available to alcoholics and their families. Patients who require medical treatment will be admitted. Patients who require medical care will be treated at hospitals. Mr. Best said both the Winnipeg, Brandon and St. Boniface hospitals had offered to provide beds for alcoholics.

Manitoba cabinet last week (Jan. 25) completed payment of the foundation's grant for the present fiscal year when it amounted to turning over the sum of \$250,000. Future plans of the foundation include the setting up of a rehabilitation centre which will provide long-term treatment.

—Carlton News, Steinbach, Man., Jan. 25, 1957.

Wighman supports margarine coloring

Speaking in the Manitoba Legislature Friday last, R. P. Wighman, M.L.A., Assiniboia, roundly scored restrictive legislation against any taint of industry.

It is most distressing to see on the one hand industrial legislation and on the other hand the coloring of margarine," he said. He pointed out that attempts to patent red electric signs had been disallowed by the courts, which stated that color could not be patented and could be used by anybody who wishes to do so.

Mr. Wighman declared the publicity which had attended the suggestion to legislation allowing coloring of margarine was a serious and extremely harmful to the advertising industry which was to be free and open competition in the marketing of produce," he asserted.

Mr. Wighman expressed his pleasure at the passing of the legislation which gave the north side of Fortage avenue from the corner of the city of St. James, a distance of 1.5 miles this year. It is expected that work will start on the project as soon as practicable.

—The Leader, St. James, Man., March 14, 1957.

Infinite series

Many Canadian politicians have been critical of the Premier's government's policy against crime. From a student viewpoint with Hanes, beforehand, and perhaps some earlier some jobs, the business of the Queen's Printer has blossomed into being really big business. Not so long ago some editors who try to do a little printing business on the side were complaining that the waste growth had begun to produce the government printers were now turning out thick catalogues listing all the titles of the material they printed.

And now, they say, the ultimate has been reached. The Queen's Printer has produced a brochure that catalogues the catalogues.

—The Printed Word.

First aid may save a life

The life of an injured person may be saved by the prompt action of a trained first aider. It is a simple thing to do. For instance, a simple fracture can be immobilized by the use of a splint before the limb is immobilized by the action of the muscles. In some cases, giving water or any liquid to the injured person to drink may have serious effects. Anyone who is unable to move must be given first aid until the doctor arrives. First aid is not a complicated matter. There are many facilities for such training through local Civil Defence, St. John Ambulance and Red Cross.

Creamery efficiency improved

An adequate supply of steam and hot water, and a new heating system for the Borden Creamery, has been acquired in a recent addition to the creamery equipment. The new electrically controlled 50 horsepower Scotch Marine boiler, replaces the older type fire boiler. The new equipment has been in use since shortly after the New Year.

The new boiler provides heat for the cream, steam for pasteurizing cream and a supply of hot water for sanitary needs.

The fuel, bunker C oil No. 6 is kept in an underground 3,000 gal-

FOOD FEUD

A child has had families just like everyone else and he may take a dislike to some particular vegetable or meat. But he must provide an adequate feeding problem. It is better not to make an issue of the matter. By substituting vegetables with similar food values, the nutritional needs are supplied. Later the vegetable that was rejected might be served again, given to him in smaller quantities and, if possible, prepared differently or even served raw.

Cross eyes

Cross eyes are a handicap to a child or adult but when it occurs in childhood, it can usually be remedied. It is necessary, however, to have medical attention for the condition as soon as it is noticed, however young the child. It is not one of the childhood troubles that will be outgrown.

Council moves to call for Lakeside hall vote

Lakeside town council made the first step towards the acquisition of a new hall at the lake, when members decided at a recent meeting held Friday morning to call for a vote of the taxpayers.

—The Guide, Killarney, Ont. Feb. 28, 1957.

NOT TAKING ANY CHANCES—Provincial Game Warden Hughes

Hughes of Cloverdale is not taking any chances as he takes hold of a distinguished Surrey visitor's back during a brief stay last week. The visitor was a hand-painted Albatross which landed in the yard of Mr. Griffin of 1812 Twissline Road, Port Kells, on February 24th. At first it was thought the bird was the first of that type to land near civilization since 1897 when an Albatross visited Vancouver Island. Authorities believed that the bird had lost its way during the height of storm and was blown inland. Normally the Albatross remains around 1,200 miles or more at sea, and this is what had everyone baffled. However this theory was soon discounted when Mr. McTaggart Corvan of U.B.C. discovered the bird had been released from Whidbey Island in the State of Washington. It had been brought from the far Pacific by the U.S. Navy.

—Photo by Ernie Taylor.



FUNCTUREPROOF—Lying on a bed of nails isn't the easiest thing in the world but fake Tarha tries to increase its difficulty by letting two people ride over him on a motor scooter at Fort Olympia, Mass. Hall.

Small adventurer

Children's playpens or cribs sometimes have been that are sufficiently far apart to allow an active youngster to get his head caught between them. This hazard should be remedied before an accident occurs. The sides of the crib should always be locked in place before the child is left alone in the room.



Notre Dame des Prairies Proud of Their "Shack College"



Father Murray instructs some of his seniors in Romance literature. He also lectures in logic, metaphysics, aesthetics and history, in each of his courses he manages to impart to his classes much of his lively enthusiasm for the great

thinkers of the past. The college has 31 students in its Arts course, is affiliated with Ottawa University. Fees are ridiculously low (\$15) but students do most of the work about the campus.



Canada's Notre Dame College in Wilcox, Saskatchewan, boasts the most rugged campus in the world, the least pampered students, the best loved professor. No ivy walls, no stony tower, enhance this praise seat of learn-

ing, affectionately known as "shack college", it has a fiercely loyal student body proud of its reputation as "the college whose character is built".

National Film Board of Canada Photo by Richard Hargrave.



Rev. Athol Murray, founder and director of Notre Dame des Prairies, went west from the Toronto Diocese in 1929. When the depression robbed high school graduates of jobs, he set up his Arts course to keep them employed.

The campus is a collection of buildings strung out along main street: a former barn, poolhall, hockey rink, and several dormitories. Built by the students themselves. Despite hardships, the college has a long winning line.



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Local & District

His Whiteman is a visitor in
Calgary this week.

Brace McDougal, of Drum-
beller, was a visitor in Delia
the beginning of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sinclair
spent Easter at the home of
their son and daughter-in-law,
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Sinclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dmy-
truk and family, of Calgary,
visited with the former's pa-
rents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dmy-
truk, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickling spent
Easter at the home of Mrs.
Hickling's sister and brother-
in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John
Sinclair.

Cherone Battle was a visitor
in Oida over the week end.

Mr. Isaac and family, were
visitors in Calgary for a few
days. Mr. Isaac motored in
Sunday to get them, and Pays
and Owen Hall accompanied them
back.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Dickson
and family, spent the Easter
holidays at the home of Mrs.
Dickson's brother and sister-
in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bob
Sinclair.

Robt. Sutherland, of Fort
Wentworth, Ont., is a visitor
with Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Mason.

Darlene Morton was a visitor
in Calgary last week for a
few days.

Mrs. Stevenson, accompanied
by her niece, Elsie, visited
in Calgary for a few days the
end of last week.

Mrs. DeMan was a visitor
in Calgary for a few days.
Mr. DeMan went in to get
the official opening of the new
Jubilee Auditorium on Sunday.

Obtain good seed. There is
a large loss in purchasing late
seed of low germination.

2 Prepare a smooth firm seed
bed, working before seed if
necessary.

3 Plant the seed with a drill,
keeping it well covered and
seeded. Broadcasting and
sowing are seldom as success-
ful as the more precise method
of seeding.

4 Seed should be sown in
rows not deeper than 2 to 3
inches, and broadcast seed
should be to a depth of one inch.
It is advisable to push loose soil
after planting.

5 When using a combine, crop
it should be sown at the
normal rate. Crops that are
harvested early will have the
best results to make additional
few growings.

6 The use of fertilizer will give
the best results in seedling
7. Incubate all legume seed
with the correct bacterial culture.

8. Use of fertilizer will give
the best results in seedling

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10. Use of fertilizer will give
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11. Use of fertilizer will give
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12. Use of fertilizer will give
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13. Use of fertilizer will give
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14. Use of fertilizer will give
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Animals For Forage

Letting Experimental Station
Weekly Letter.

B. H. Wilson, Pasture Investigations
Animals often play an impor-
tant part in experimenting for
production for mature, large, and
allage in southern Alberta,
the most commonly used animal
in tests, but considerable interest
has been shown in other groups
as well. Tests have been conducted
at the Lethbridge Experimental
Farm over the past few years,
and are continuing, to deter-
mine the yielding ability of
several animals when used in the
winter and harvested for
or three times during the
season.

Included in the tests were
cows, heifers, spring wheat, win-
ter wheat, spring rye, winter
rye, millet, and Sudan grass.
In most cases several varieties
of each were tested.

In all tests to date oats gave
the highest yields, and winter
wheat the lowest. The mil-
let and Sudan grass vari-
eties grew well, but the spring
rye made poor, stumpy re-
sults following the first har-
vest.

It was found that the winter
wheat was the most satisfac-
tory. Millet, Sudan grass,
and winter rye produced
very little growth all season, but
the winter wheat gave a
good yield of forage.

The variety of cats had a
bearing on yield. The general
conclusion seemed to be that the
varieties with the highest
yields, although this was not
true in every case. Of the vari-
eties tested, the highest yields
were from the dry land
were Kent, Eagle, and Victor.

On irrigated land the
winter wheat gave the best re-
sults, but the spring wheat
varieties were poorer to be-
lieve, but the principle of oats
yielding more than the other
crops was not changed.

If the oats are to be used
for pasture they should be
seeded in rows or strips. If
they are to be used for hay,
they should be seeded in rows
or strips.

It is important to produce high-
quality, leafy growth throughout
the summer as long as possible
under conditions most favorable.

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a large loss in purchasing late
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3. Plant the seed with a drill,
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6. The use of fertilizer will give
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8. Use of fertilizer will give
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Imperial Ranch

Imperial Ranch, Alberta
Weekly Letter.

B. H. Wilson, Pasture Investigations
Animals often play an impor-
tant part in experimenting for
production for mature, large, and
allage in southern Alberta,
the most commonly used animal
in tests, but considerable interest
has been shown in other groups
as well. Tests have been conducted
at the Lethbridge Experimental
Farm over the past few years,
and are continuing, to deter-
mine the yielding ability of
several animals when used in the
winter and harvested for
or three times during the
season.

Included in the tests were
cows, heifers, spring wheat, win-
ter wheat, spring rye, winter
rye, millet, and Sudan grass.
In most cases several varieties
of each were tested.

In all tests to date oats gave
the highest yields, and winter
wheat the lowest. The mil-
let and Sudan grass vari-
eties grew well, but the spring
rye made poor, stumpy re-
sults following the first har-
vest.

It was found that the winter
wheat was the most satisfac-
tory. Millet, Sudan grass,
and winter rye produced
very little growth all season, but
the winter wheat gave a
good yield of forage.

The variety of cats had a
bearing on yield. The general
conclusion seemed to be that the
varieties with the highest
yields, although this was not
true in every case. Of the vari-
eties tested, the highest yields
were from the dry land
were Kent, Eagle, and Victor.

On irrigated land the
winter wheat gave the best re-
sults, but the spring wheat
varieties were poorer to be-
lieve, but the principle of oats
yielding more than the other
crops was not changed.

If the oats are to be used
for pasture they should be
seeded in rows or strips. If
they are to be used for hay,
they should be seeded in rows
or strips.

It is important to produce high-
quality, leafy growth throughout
the summer as long as possible
under conditions most favorable.

1. Obtain good seed. There is
a large loss in purchasing late
seed of low germination.

2. Prepare a smooth firm seed
bed, working before seed if
necessary.

3. Plant the seed with a drill,
keeping it well covered and
seeded. Broadcasting and
sowing are seldom as success-
ful as the more precise method
of seeding.

4. Seed should be sown in
rows not deeper than 2 to 3
inches, and broadcast seed
should be to a depth of one inch.
It is advisable to push loose soil
after planting.

5. When using a combine, crop
it should be sown at the
normal rate. Crops that are
harvested early will have the
best results to make additional
few growings.

6. The use of fertilizer will give
the best results in seedling

7. Incubate all legume seed
with the correct bacterial culture.

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W. H. STADY, D.C., Ph.D.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Dummer C.
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Office Hours—
10-12, 2-4 Monday, Thursday,
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Phone 25—NINTH AVENUE, ALTA.

See Dent for Sale
CHINOOK and SELKIE
Corded Chinch from 10 to 11.50
brushed, from weasle; corded
brushed 70-8777.

Registered Selkies from last Gen-
eration, 1956 Crop; super sample
grade No. 1 Stock cleaned and washed,
\$2.30 bushel. Cleaned Bids, \$1.96
bushel. Corded 70-8778. Extra 1/2
delivery quote allowed to cover cost
of seed.

L. R. LARSEN, Phone 230, Delia.

Church Services

**THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA**

Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister

Delia and Calgary
Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
Service 11:00 a.m.
Calgary 11:30 a.m.
Calgary 11:30 a.m.
On alternate Sundays
10:30 a.m.
Midnight 2:15 p.m.
Come and Worship

**Delia Inter-Denominational
Church**

Pastor: James Maxwell
Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
Service 11:00 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service
Friday night, at 8 p.m.
2 nights you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Oats	25.00
No. 2, c.w.	25.00
No. 3, c.w.	24.00
No. 4, c.w.	23.00
No. 5, c.w.	22.00
No. 6, c.w.	21.00
No. 7, c.w.	20.00
No. 8, c.w.	19.00
No. 9, c.w.	18.00
No. 10, c.w.	17.00
No. 11, c.w.	16.00
No. 12, c.w.	15.00
No. 13, c.w.	14.00
No. 14, c.w.	13.00
No. 15, c.w.	12.00
No. 16, c.w.	11.00
No. 17, c.w.	10.00
No. 18, c.w.	9.00
No. 19, c.w.	8.00
No. 20, c.w.	7.00
No. 21, c.w.	6.00
No. 22, c.w.	5.00
No. 23, c.w.	4.00
No. 24, c.w.	3.00
No. 25, c.w.	2.00
No. 26, c.w.	1.00
No. 27, c.w.	0.00
No. 28, c.w.	0.00
No. 29, c.w.	0.00
No. 30, c.w.	0.00

Domestic Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.15
No. 2 Northern	1.17
No. 3 Northern	1.19
No. 4 Northern	1.21
No. 5 Northern	1.23
No. 6 Northern	1.25
No. 7 Northern	1.27
No. 8 Northern	1.29
No. 9 Northern	1.31
No. 10 Northern	1.33
No. 11 Northern	1.35
No. 12 Northern	1.37
No. 13 Northern	1.39
No. 14 Northern	1.41
No. 15 Northern	1.43
No. 16 Northern	1.45
No. 17 Northern	1.47
No. 18 Northern	1.49
No. 19 Northern	1.51
No. 20 Northern	1.53
No. 21 Northern	1.55
No. 22 Northern	1.57
No. 23 Northern	1.59
No. 24 Northern	1.61
No. 25 Northern	1.63
No. 26 Northern	1.65
No. 27 Northern	1.67
No. 28 Northern	1.69
No. 29 Northern	1.71
No. 30 Northern	1.73

More Acres, Less Farms

During the past year, from 1951 to 1956, Canada's farm
income remained about the same
but the number of farms decreased
from 1,100,000 to 1,000,000
farms with 17 million acres. In
1956 there were 575,000 farms
with 17.8 million acres.
The average farm acreage increased
5.4 per cent in the five-year
period while the number of farms
decreased 6 per cent.
—Quiet Canadian Press

The Delia Times

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JOS. MCKIBBIN
Editor and Printer

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